DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI. ZATURDAG den 25sten APRIL, 1818. N. 17.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curaçao den 23sten April 1818.



TE KOOP,
DE BARK ZOEK.

Een geschikte vaartuig voor de Spaansche Negotie. Voor verdere informatie kan men zig adresseeren ter Pakhuis van de Heeren

BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao, 23d April 1818.



FOR SALE,
THE SLOOP ZOEK.

A vessel well calculated for the Spanish trade. For particulars enquire at the Store of

BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao den 18den Maart 1818.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Zal vertrekken in de aanstaande maand Mey, of uiterlyk in het begin van Juny.

Het Brikschip



DE DRIE GEBROEDERS
Kapt. JELLE HELLBRANDT.

Die genegen zyn gemelde schip te begunstigen zullen aldaar voor een zeer geringe vracht kunnen laden, waardoor de condities te vernemen zyn by den kapitein, of by

BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.

Curaçao den 21sten April 1818.

DE ondergeteekende geeft kennis per deze aan 't publiek, dat de 3de Classe van zyne Lottery getrokken zal worden op den 6de May. En dat men tot het fourneeren van Lotten uiterlyk tyd zal hebben tot den 4den May en niet langer.

ISAAC CARDOZO.

Curaçao den 16den April 1818.

DE advertentie, door drie Kapiteins, met namen Boning, Jetter en Bartholomeus, geteekend, die tot myne verwondering voorleden Zaturdag in deze Courant verschenen is, geloof ik my niet verwaardigen verder dan met de bekendmaking van de volgende verklaring te beantwoorden.

Ik ondergeteekende, Haven Meester alhier, verklaare by deeze, des noods op den eed, aan zyne Majesteit den koning gedaan, ten behoeve van wien het behoord; dat hy op Maandag den 13den dezer, door kapitein Jelle Helbrandt voerende het Hollandsche Brikschip de Drie Gebroeders, voor rekening van den Heer E. W. Bath te Amsterdam, schriftelyk zynde gerequireerd, om gemelde brikschip te bezigtigen en certificaat te geven, van den staat, waar in het zelve zoude worden bevonden, hy zich den zelfden dag heeft begeeven aan boord van de Drie Gebroeders, en aldaar, in tegenwoordigheid, en met gemeenschappelyk overleg van den WelEd. Gestr. Heer D. Byl de Vroe, Lieut ter zee, commandeerende aan boord Zyner Majesteits Fregat van oorlog Euridice, thans in deze haven, en kapitein Lemuel Bourne voerende het Amerikaansche Brikschip Hippomenes voor rekening van de Heeren T. & P. Stagg te New York, door [illegible] en van Hans Nielson, tweede Timmerman, van het evengemelde Fregat Euridice, alles zo naauwkeurig heeft doen onderzoeken en door hem Haven Meester zelve, en voornoemde Heeren, is onderzocht; wanneer hun gebleeken is,

Dat het Ruim volkomen droog, en behoorlyk gewegerd was.

Dat de Pomp bynaa lens, en het schip volgens getuigenis van Stuurman en scheepsvolk, zoo digt was, dat zedert verscheide weeken geen hand was aan de pompen geslagen.

Dat het Dek overal in goeden staat was uitgenomen aan stuurboordszyde teegen boord waar men doende was, twee geheele lengtens nieuwe dekdeelen in te leggen.

Dat de Rondhouten alle gaaf en gezond waren, doch de Fokke mast, van onder rondom met schaalen, ter hoogte van omgeveer 6 a 7 voeten boven het dek, en tot naagenoeg op het spoor, beneeden hetzelve, was belegd; dan die mast overigens hard en zuiver zynde bevonden zy den Timmerbaas J. H. D. Jones, van de werf der Heeren J. & C. van der Meulen, welke die mast geschaald had, hebben doen aan boord roepen, ten einde te verneemen, hoe dezelve onder de schalen door hem was bevonden, en uit welken hoofde die er waren omgelegd. Wanneer hy betuigde, dat aan de voorkant van die mast door hem, ter lengte van eenige voeten spint was bevonden, het welk op onderscheidene plaatsen een, en ook een en een halve duim diep ging, doch nergens eenige kraak of breuk in de mast zelve door hem was bespeurd, en hy die schaaling, enkeld uit voorzorg, aan den kapitein had aangeraden, en door hem zoodanig was bezorgd, dat hy de mast thans veel sterker reekende, als die geheel nieuw zynde ooit had kunnen weezen.

Dat het staande wand, en staagen, door hun naauwkeurig zynde bezigtigd, alles in goeden staat wierd bevonden, en de stenge pardoens, zoo wel als de twee agterste spannen van het onderwand, hun geheel nieuw, en ongeveer een derde deel zwaarder als de twee voorste spannen voorkwamen.

Dat echter in het voorste hooftouw, van het grote wand ongeveer 8 voeten boven de reegeling aan bakboordszyde, door hun een knoop wierd bemerkt, dog welke behoorlyk gelegd en voorzien was.

Dat vervolgens de zeilen hebbende doen ophalen, en dezelve een voor een hebbende naagezien, zy bevonden dat er aan boord waren,

Twee Fokken,
Een Groot Zeil,
Twee Brikzeilen,
Twee Voorsterge Stag Zeilen,
Een Groot Stag Zeil,
Vier Marszeilen in goeden staat, waar van een stel bynaa nieuw, en een Fok geheel nieuw was.

Dat de ligte Zeilen, hun op het oog goed voorkwamen, dog als niets ter zake doende door hun niet naauwkeurig zyn naagezien eindelyk, dat de Pompen door hun in behoorlyke order zyn bevonden.

Dat de Ankers goed waren.

En de Touwen door hun, een voor een, zynde naagezien, bevonden wierden te bestaan, uit.

Een Zwaar Touw van 140 vademen, geheel nieuw, zoo als het uit de baan is gekomen, en dat nooit te water was geweest.

Een ditto lang ruim 90 vademen, en nog niet halfsleet

En een ditto lang ongeveer 50 vademen iets meer als halfsleet

Voorts, een kabeltouw.

Twee Paarlynen.

En Twee Boeyreepen alle in goeden staat.

Weshalven zy eenparig oordeelen, dat meergenoemde Brikschip de Drie Gebroeders in allen deele, behoorlyk voorzien hecht en sterk was, en eene laading inneemende, zonder eenige bedenking in den vereischten staat was, om dezelve veilig over zee te voeren.

Ter oorkonde waar van, deeze verklaring, met en benevens de daar in genoemde Lieutenant ter Zee, Kapitein, Scheeps Timmermag en Timmer Baas van de Werf, eigenhandig heb onderteekend.

W. A. VAN SPENGLER,
Haven Meester.
D BYL DE VROE,
Luitenant ter Zee.
LEMUEL BOURNE.
H. NIELSON,
Tweede Timmerman.
J. H. D. JONEZ.

Dit zal ten vollen toereikende zyn om de valschheid en het ongegronde van het geen voornoemde Kapiteins zich hebben durven vermeten van den staat van myn onderhebbende schip te zeggen duidelyk aantetoonen, als mede de inladers omtrent de assurantie gerust te stellen.

JELLE HELLBRANDT.

Gouvernements Secretary,
den 23sten April 1818

ZYNER Majesteits Fregat de Euridice zal op den 9den der aanstaande maand Mei zee kiezen om convooi te verleenen aan de vaartuigen, die naar de Havens van Puerto Cavello en La Guaira bestemd zyn

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal.

W. PRINCE,
Secretaris

Curaçao den 3den April 1818.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN fraay nieuw bebouwd Huis, met een aantal geryflykheden, zo als Regenbak, plaats &c. gelegen in de beste stand in de Heere Straat, thans geoccupeert door de ondergeteekende, aldernaast het Pakhuis van de Heeren Demeza en Delvalle, die genegen mogten zyn het zelve te kopen, kunnen de condities bewust worden met zig te addresseren by,

DIRK KRISTEN.

Alwaar als mede uit de hand een aantal winkel waren voor contante te koop zyn, die aan een Winkelier kunnen Convinieeren.

Curaçao den 23-ten April 1818.

DE ondergeteekende voorneemens zynde dit Eiland te verlaaten, verzoekt aan alle de geene die eenige pretentie teegens hem hebben, hunne reekening in te leeveren, ter Pakhuis van de Heeren Bing & Jutting, en alle de geene die hem verschuldigd zyn, worden meede verzogt om hunne reekenings terstond te komen voldoen.

HENRY WADDINGTON, Junior.

Curaçao, 23d April 1818.

THE undersigned being about to leave this island shortly, requests that all demands againt him may be forthwith rendered at the Store of Messrs. Bing & Jutting; and also that all persons indebted to him will make immediate payment.

HENRY WADDINGTON, Junior.

NOTICE.

Port of La Guayra, 7th April, 1818.

WHEREAS the schr. MATCHLESS, RALPH TAYLOR, Master and Owner, with her Cargo, consisting of Five Hundred Bags of Coffee, Seventeen Seroons of Indigo, and Seventeen Hundred Spanish milled Dollars, was run away with from the Port of La Guayra on Saturday the 5th of April, 1818, by the Mate, WILLIAM SKILLICORN, an Englishman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, spare habit, swarthy complexion, black eyes and hair, and conspicuously marked with the small pox, together with three white seamen, and three negro slaves, the property of the said Captain Taylor, named Jacob, Baptiste, and Charley. This is to request that the said vessel may be detained in any port she arrives at, and information thereof given to Messrs. REMIS, FRANÇOIS, & Co. Merchants of St. Thomas, or to SAMUEL L. DARREL, Esq. Merchant of Antigua.—The said schooner is New York pilot boat built, with trunk cabin, no head, copper bottom, one hundred and eleven tons burthen, and registered at Antigua.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 24sten April 1818.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 oncen,
Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

NOTICE.

Curaçao, 23d April, 1818.

THE Partnership of MORENO & PARDO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to send in their accounts previous to the 1st of next month; and those indebted to them to come forward with speedy payment. MORENO & PARDO.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard zedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—APRIL.

18.	golet Maria, Bartoloto,	Porto Rico
20.	bark Toevallig, Frolyk,	Aruba
	golet Twee Vrienden, Wagenaar,	P. Rico
	brik Mariana, Meyer,	Hamburg
21.	golet Emely, Spilman,	St. Martha
	brik Gustavia, Gearste,	Jaquemel
	bark Eliza, Corti,	St. Thomas
23.	—— Joseph, Thomas,	Martinique
24.	—— Fortuin, Hansen,	Spaansche Kust

UITGEKLAARD—APRIL.

18.	golet E. George, Sutton,	St. Bartholomews
21.	—— Anna Maria, Lopez,	Jamaica
	—— Cleantis, Fornier,	St. Martha

Wÿ hebben door St. Thomas Londonsche papieren tot den 3den Februarÿ ontvangen, uit dewelken enige weinge uittrekzels hier laten volgen. Het gerugt dat Lord Cochrane uit Engeland naar Zuid Amerika zoude vertrokken zÿn, koomt uit, (gelÿk wÿ vermoed hadden) op een ongegronde en opreraapte logen te zÿn. Op den 2den van jongsleden maand heeft hÿ in de herberg de Kroon en Anker te London, een publieke aanspraak gedaan.

Een brief van St. Thomas van den 1sten deezer zegt,—"Enige dagen geleden is albier een schip met een aantal Engelsche officieren aan boord, die zich bÿ de Independenten aan de Vaste Kust gaan begeven aangekomen."

Zÿner Britannische Majesteit's brigantÿn Pelican, Kapitein Curzon, is alhier op Dingsdag avond van La Guaÿra en Puerto Cabello gearriveert. De volgende morgen vuurde zÿ een salut, het welk door Zÿner Majesteit's fregat Eurÿdice beantwoord wierdt, en vertrok dien zelfde avond naar Jamaika.

De vaartuigen van hier onder convooÿ van s'Lands golet Dolphÿn gezeildt, zÿn op Dingsdag morgen te Puerto Cabello aangekomen.

Met de Pelican hebben wÿ een schriftelÿk officieel raport ontvangen, van een slag on den 17den dezer te Tisnados voorgevallen, waarin de Patriotten gezegt worden met groot verlies te zÿn verslagen.—Het is zeker dat de Spaansche soldaten door een der Heiligen beschermd worden, daar zÿ in alle de veldslagen wonderen ten uitvoer brengen, zÿ doden, wonden en verslaan honderden Insurgenten, terwÿl zÿ van hunnen kant slegts drie of vier man missen. Dit zweemt naar Bonaparte's overwinningen, waarin naar schÿn de vÿanden steeds tien tegens een Franschman verloren.

Men zegt, dat men zo te Valencia als Caracas overvloed aan producten heeft, dog dat dezelven niet naar de kust kunnen gebragt worden door mangel aan muilezels, die wÿ veronderstellen, voor de troepen gebruikt wordende, de huur derzelven grotelÿks doet rÿzen.

Wÿ vernemen door een vaartuig van Porto Rico, dat op den 11den dezer te Aguadilla twee Spaansche oorlogs schepen, te weten, een schip en een brigahtÿn van Cadix naar Vera Cruz gedestineert zÿn aangekomen, als mede, dat een feluka van Vera Cruz met specie naar La Guaÿra bestemd, aldaar op den10 den arriveerde na zeer gelukkig twe kapers die dagelÿks voor de haven kwamen, en juist toen de feluka denzelve naderde uit het gezigt waren gegaan te zÿn ontkomen.

Gemelde kapers hebben een vaartuig onder Nederlandsche vlag, met een lading tabak en coffÿ aan boord, naar dit eiland bestemd genomen, en 't volk naar Aguadilla gezonden.

Extract uit een brief gedagtcekend Aruba 16den April.

"Gisteren zÿn wÿ van Jaquemel alhier aangekomen, en zullen morgen naar Maracaÿbo vertrekken. Petion de President van Haÿti is overleden, en Generaal Boÿer in zÿn plaats gekozen. Samana is door de Patriotten onder bevel van den Commandant Aurÿ genomen."

Extract uit een brief gedagtekend St. Thomas 14den April.

"Brion bevind zich hier omstreeks zo men zegt met tien vaartuigen. Er zÿn verscheide kruizers tusschen dit Eiland en de stad van St. Domingo.

Officieele Depeche van Generaal Morillo aan den Commandant van Puerto Cabello.

Kolonel Don Rafael Lopez heeft met de kolom onder zyn bevel op den 17den dezer vroeg in de morgen den Rebel Bolivar die met 700 man kavalery en 350 Infantery digt by San Jon de Tisnados geposteerd was overrompeld, en hem met verlies van 400 man gesneuvelden en een aantal gevangenen die na het eindigen van den slag steeds vermeerderden op de vlugt geyaagt. Onder de dooden bevinden zich verscheide opperhoofden en officieren behalven de gansche infantery. Een hunner verondersteld wy te zyn de insurgente Generaal Torres, dewyl hy door twee onzer volk vervolgt wierdt; Silbestre Palacios een Spanjaard onlangs van Cadix aangekomen aid-de-camp en makker van Bolivar, den Kapellan Jose Pardo een Monnik van de order van San Francisco, Commandant Navarro, en anderen als nog niet bekend, bevinden zich mede onder de geslagenen, en men twyfleld of Bolivar in persoon het zelfde lot niet heeft ondergaan, dewyl de slag voor het aanbreken van den dag begonnen zynde de uiteinde der slagting nog onbeslist is. De vlugtelingen wierden gedurende een langen tyd vervolgd, en allen die men heeft overhaald of gedood of gevangen genomen, meer dan twintig dragten ammunitien en een menigte paarden, twee vaendels lansen en andere schietgeweer zyn den vyand ontnomen. Ons verlies bestuat slegts in 5 a 6 man waaronder den dappere en uitmuntende Koloorl D. Refael Lopez, wiers dood als een onherstelbaar verlies is aantemerken.

Ik deel U al het bovenstaande mede tot uw naricht en op dat gy het aan de getrouwe inwoners uwe stad moog mededelen.

God spaare U veele jaren.

Hoofd-kwartier, Valencia, 19den April 1818.

PABLO MORILLO.

Aan den Manuel Carmona,
Commandant van Puerto Cabello·

In het gedicht op het Departement tot nut van het algemeen, (zie vorige nummer) is een aanstootlyke drukfout begaan; er staat:—
"Zy kiest het best ten nut of vooroordeel,
"Verdryft de nevels van 't voordeel.
Moet zyn:—
Zy kiest het best ten nut of voordeel,
Verdryft de nevels van 't vooroordeel.
Laatste regel, leest:—
Het heil des volks was steeds haar vreugd.

UIT LONDON PAPIEREN.

Jan. 30.—Brieven uit Weenen melden dat volgens keizerlÿk bevel, binnen kort, de zoon van den Ex-keizerin Maria Louisa, den titel zal krÿgen van hoogheid en de benoeming als Hertog van Modlin, met bÿvoeging van de eerste rang te zullen hebben naast de keizerlÿke familie.

Feb 2—Met de Hamburger brieven heden aangekomen, wordt gemeld volgens berigten uit Koppenhagen, dat het crediet in Denemarken, merkbaar herleefd en opgebeurd was; het diskonteeren van twintig tot twee en twintig percent, gevallen zÿnde op agt; en dat men thans zeer gemaklÿk geld kan bekomen op goede landerÿ hÿpotheeken.

Het huwelÿk van den Hertog van Cambridge, is, volgens tÿding uit Hanover, bepaald op den 24sten dezer maand Februarÿ.

Zaturdag laatstleden, waren de beide Parlements-huizen vergaderd. In het huis der Edellieden, wierd door eene commissie de koninglÿke toestemming gegeven tot de herroeping der *habeas corpus* suspentie-akte.

Het Russisch eskader dat zoo lang door tegenwinden was opgehouden, heeft andermaal een voorraad van levensmiddelen ingenomen.

Zÿne Hoogedelheid den Hertog van Wellington vertrok heden namiddag aan boord zÿner Majesteit's packet de Lord Duncan capitein Hamilton, naar Calais, onder het salueeren van de Bergkasteel te Douvres den 29sten Januarÿ.

Op den 1sten Februarÿ, heeft een kompleete orkaan gewoed, de haven van *Douvres* was opgevuld met spaanders die bÿ het openzetten der sluizen, uitloop kregen, zoo dat de schepen welken naar Duins gevlugt waren, weder konde binnen komen.

Het heeft ook te *Ramsgate* zwaar gewaÿt; veele vaartuigen hebben schade geleden met verlies van ankers, kabels, &c.

BYZONDERE MEDEDEELING.

Parÿs, den 28sten Jan.—Belangrÿke bÿzonderheden zÿn uit de *salons de Paris* openbaar geworden, en van het kanaal waardoor dezelve gevloeid zÿn, heb ik redenen om te geloven dat eene meer dan geringe oplettenheid daaraen moet worden toegekend.

De Hertog van Wellington zal vermoedelÿk op morgen te Parÿs wezen, wanneer na de ondertekening der traktaten gestipuleerd tot de ontruiming der vreemde krÿgsmagten uit het Fransche gebied, en de eindlÿke schikkingen ter afdoening der vreemde reclamen (waaromtrend de voorname punten reeds gevonden zÿn) als dan door de verbonden mogendheden de volgende vaststellingen officieelÿk zullen gemaakt worden.

Wanneer de verschillende corps d'armee uit Frankrÿk zullen geweken zÿn, blÿven zekere gedeelten daarvan bestemd naar Frankfort als het plaatzelÿke middenpunt, bepaald voor de Europische groote armee. Dit te zamen voegende magt is verordend ter handhaving der gerustheid van Europa, en tot een wederkeerige waarborg voor de respective souvereinen. Het opperbevel zal jaarlÿks worden gekozen naar het zamenstelzel van het plan weinig verschillende met dat van Hendrik de IV.

Dit is het kort begrip eener staatkundige wÿzing om de banden der vriendschap in de groote familien van Enropa, nauwer te hegten.

Brussel den 28sten Jan.—Zedert verscheide dagen, hebben wÿ hier een aantal afgedankte Engelsche soldaten zien doortrekken, de meeste daar van zÿn Duitschers welke te Oostende zyn aan den wal gezet, en naa hunne eigene woonsteeden te rug keeren.

Brussel den 29sten Jan.—Directeuren van den Levantschen handel, en scheepvaart in de Middenlandsche zee, hebben zoo eeven, ingevolge aanschreiving van zÿner majesteits consul te Gibraltar, in dato 31sten December, aangekondigd, dat de vice admiraal van Braam welke met

zyn esquader te Port Mahon legt, bevel heeft bekomen, om eenige vaartuigen tusschen Kaap St. Vincent, en Cadix te doen kruissen, om des noods onze vlag teegens de aanrandingen der insurgente kaapers te beveiligen.

Frankfort den 22 Jan.—Het lot van den Graaf Las Casas is eindelyk beslist. Zedert zyne aankomst in deeze stad, is hy onophoudelyk door de Pruissche commissaris bewaakt geworden, nu zal hy onder de bescherming van Oostenryk worden geplaatst, welke hem eene vryplaats in dezes's staten heeft vergund, doch zyne gezondheid heeft zoodanig geleeden, dat hy niet alleen buiten staat is, om te kunnen reizen maar zelfs in gevaar schynt van het niet te zullen overleeven.

Uit geene der verhooren, welke hebben plaats gehad, heeft men kunnen ontdekken, dat de Heer Las Casas in het geringste te beschuldigen was; de ongerustheid welke zyne verscheining in Europa heeft te weege gebragt, is alleen toetecschreiven aan den naam van dien man, waar van, hy zelfs zich opentlyk verklaart een vriend te zyn, en welke gelyk Hannibal, niet zal ophouden eene zeekere vreeze te baren, tot dat hy zal hebben opgehouden in weezen te zyn.

Men heeft het, op het vaste land geraden gevonden, om zoo zeer gestreng teegens den Heer Las Casas te handelen, uit hoofden dat de harde wyze waar op de Engelsche regeering, hem by zyne landing van St. Helena heeft ontvangen, moest doen vooronderstellen, dat zulke scherpe maatreegelen, daar op gegrond waren, dat men hem schuldig oordeelde en reeds zekere bewyzen teegens hem in handen had. Het schynt echter, dat zyne verkleeving aan Napoleon, geheel persoonlyk is, en in geene deele uit eenige politieke reedenen voortspruit men verzeekert zelfs, dat de Heer Las Casas niet teegenstaande het slechte onthaal, door hem in Engeland genoten, sterk verlangt, om naa derwaards te rug te keeren, ten einde in staat te zyn om de zaak van zynen vriend te bepleiten, en voor hem eene zagtere behandeling te verwerven, als hy thans in dat land ondergaat, waar hy zyne dagen moet eindigen.

Hanover den 19den Jan.—De Prinses Augusta aanstaande bruid van zyne koninglyke hoogheid den hertog van Cambridge, besteed een gedeelte van haren tyd, om zich de Engelsche taal magtig te maken, Z. K. H. heeft gisteren deeze stad verlaten om zich naa Kassel te begeeven, de Generaal van Tink, en de Raadsheer van Campen waren in hoogst deszelfs gevolg.

Constantinopelen, den 10den December.—Alhoewel de nieuwe Dey van Algiers. Sud Amar Pacha, zonder voorafgaande toestemming van de Porte verkozen was, en door muitelingen tot die waardigheid was verheeven, schynt het echter dat hy de gewoone inhuldiging van den Sultan zal ontvangen, alzoo de gebruikelyke geschenken van den eere sabel, en dan pels, voor hem worden gereed gemaakt.

Parys den 30sten January.—De laatste tydingen uit Spanien behelzen, dat de Algereinen, thans niet minder als neegen gewapende vaartuigen in de Middenlandsche zee, en twee polakers, twee chebecken, en een korvet by het inkomen van de straat, in volle kruistogt hebben. Verscheide Spaansche preisen, door insurgente kapers af en aan Cadix en de Portugeesche kust genomen zyn te Gibraltar verkogt.

Madrid den 14 Jan.—De Infante Maria Louisa Isabella, Dochter hunner Majesteiten, overleeden den 9den deezer omstreeks middernacht. Zy was van een zeer zwaak gestel, en het lyk van deeze jonge Princes, maar vier en een halve maand oud, is naa het escuriaal, de gewone begraafplaats onzer souvereinen, overgebragt.

De bevalling van de Infante Donna Francisca ce Assisa word ieder ogenblik te gemoet gezien.

De Economische Maatschappy van de Havannah heeft in dato 12den October een adres aan zyne Majesteit overgezonden om hare dankbaarheid te betuigen voor het decreet, waar by, aan het eiland Cuba de vryen handel in tabak vergund word. Ofschoon wy tydingen van de Havannah hebben welke tot den 21sten October lopen, zyn di van Mexico, welke wy heede officieel hebben meedegedeeld, niet laater als van den 16den July. De rapporten van den onder koning behelzen de omstandigheeden, van den eersten slag teegens Maria, te Peotillos.—Men spreekt weder van eene amnestie, of vergiffenis, ten voordeele van alle Spaniaarden, welke uit hoofden van politieke denkwyzen, naa vreemde landen gevlugt zyn.

Voor de kenners en liefhebbers der natuurlyke historie, geven wy ter beoordeeling het volgende stukje uit het Engelsch:—

WONDERLYKE ONTDEKKING.

Aan het letterkundig en wysgeerig societeit te Bath, heeft de Heer Cranch, op Maandag den 17den February, medegedeeld den hoofdzakelyke inhoud van sommige papieren aan hem overgezonden uit Dorchester naby Boston in Nieuw Engeland, betreklyk tot de ontdekking van een Mummie zynde een gebalzemde menschlyk ligchaam ontdekt in een zeer uitgestrekte Spelonk of onderaardsche opening, gelegen in de provintie van Kentucky (Noord Amerika.) Het gebalzemd ligchaam was een vrouws persoon groot van gestalte ongeveer zes voeten hoog en over het geheel zoo wezenlyk droog dat het niet meerder dan twintig ponden gewogen heeft. Het wierd gevonden op een afstand van byna drie Engelsche mylen te rekenen naar den ingang der Spelonk. gezeten op eene zoort van ruwe gestalte te zamen gevoegd met vyf platte kalksteenen vierkantig geplaatst, de vyfde steen was ter dekking voor de zitplaats, gelykvormig naar 't oud gebruik der cromlechs nog te zien op sommige plaatzen in de Britsche eilanden. De knien waren digt aan het ligchaam; de handen op de borst vastgebegt, het hoofd opgericht en bedekt met iets gelykende naar een kroon, en het geheele figuur was omwonden en gedekt met veele bekleedzels gemaakt van wilde hennip en bast van willge bomen. Verscheiden zakken inhoudende koppen en kleinigheden met handwerktuigjes leggende op het ligchaam, benevens een zoort van werkmande, een aartig musikaal instrument en een wayer van vederen *a la Vandyk*. Den ingang der Spelonk is veertig voeten hoog en dertig wydt, en eenige jaren geleden wierd daarin salpeter gemaakt, ook hebben ossen, twee mylen ver, daarin gewerkt. Een Heer genaamd Ward heeft onlangs deze wonderlyke Spelonk doorzogt ter uitgestrektheid van tien mylen; hy zegt, dat na eenige mylen te hebben voortgegaan, klommen zy door een regtopgaande weg gelykende naar een schoorsteen, en opklimmende van den eene steen op den andere ter hoogte van veertig voeten, kwamen zy te middernagt in een kamer van 1800 voeten omtreks zynde in het midden 150 voeten hoog; van dezen kamer zyn ze voortgegaan nog eene myl verder, en tot hoe verre de uitgestrektheid bepaald was, wisten ze niet. In een andere kamer die zy doorkruist hadden, ontdekten eene vertoning waarvan misschien thans geen voorbeeld in de natuurlyke historie te vinden is; te weten: een enkelde boog of verbeemelte masive steen ter hoogte van 100 voeten, langs den oppervlakte van niet minder dan *agt akkers*. Volgens hunne gemaakte waarneemingen, moest tot hun verbazing geloofd worden, dat de groene rivier, zynde een machtige stroom, eenige honderden mylen vaarbaar, in drie verschillende takken over hunne hoofden boven de spelonk, lopende was. Zeer veele gedane ontdekkingen in Kentucky, zyn bygevoegd ter aanwyzing dat oudtyds in de gemeenschaplyke zamenleving, kunsten en gewoonten toen in gebruik, toenemender waren dan onder eenige der overige eerste bewoners of stammen die nog bekend zyn.

DIAMANTEN VAN GROTE WAARDE.

By de derde jaarlyksche voorlezingen in het wysgeerig societeit te Bermingham, wierd door de Heer Thomson, een zeer merkwaardige beschryving gedaan van de grootte en waarde der diamanten, thans bekend als in wezen te zyn. Het getal dezer kostbare kleinodien wegende 36 karaten en daar boven, bepaald hy op niet meerder dan 19 t. w. 2 in Engelend, de diamand van Piggot, wegende 45 karaten, waardig 16,200 ponden sterling, en eene in het bezit van de Honsby familie, 36 karaten waardig 3000 £. Holland heeft eene van 36 karaten gewaardeerd op 10,368 £, het heeft een spitze form en is eenige tyd geleden geweest in 't bezit van de Heeren Bundell & Bridge te London. Frankryk heeft twee waarvan de grootste gekogt wierd door de Hertog van Orleans ten tyde zyner regentschap het weegd 136 karaten en geschat op 142,000 £. Duitsland heeft eene van 139 karaten, waardig 158,680 £. Rusland is ryk met Juweelen, de grootste is dat van de Septer men zegt, wegende 779 karaten, zoo dit waar is, moet het naar de algemeene berekening waardig zyn 4,854 728 £, de geschiedenis dezer diamand, is byzonder zeldzaam; het formeerde voor een geruimen tyd het oog van een Indiaansche afgod's beeld van wien het door een Europesche soldaat was aitgetrokken vervolgens door verscheidene handen gaande, wierd het eindelyk verkogt aan de keizerin Catharina voor 90,000 £ met een jaarwedde benevens een adelyk patent. Rusland heeft nog verscheidene juweelen waarvan eene begroot wordt op 369,000 £. De groote Mogol bezit een rose kleur diamant ter waarde van 522,728 £. De twee voornaamsten behoren aan Persien, en worden in de verheven taal der oosterlingen genoemd, de berg der schitterende grootheid, en de zee der heerlykheid; 't eene is waardig 145,800 £ en 't ander 35,848 £.

De Portugeesche koninglyke famile hebben twee waar van de eene in het huis van Braganza waard 3,39,500 0£, 't andere nog ruw, en naar hun opgave de grootste ooit gevondan, het word gezegt te wegen 1680 karaten; laat nu, de helft afgetrokken worden met slyping, dan zou het nog waardig wezen 5,644,800£ er is een stukje van afgebrooken door de man die het aan de Brazil gevonden heeft, hebbende de gedaante van een struisvogel ey. doch, er zyn kundige lieden, ervaren in die dingen, twyffelende of wel immer zulk een diamaet gevonden is geweest.

Publieke Inschryving.

Curaçao den 24sten April 1818

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyne Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkopen ongeveer Zeven Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courent, in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd op en betaalbaar by het Departement van Koophandel en Kolonien in 's Hage, alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Tractementen en Soldyn.

De inleevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Vrydag den 1sten Mei dezes jaars 'smiddags om 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal of voornoemd, alwaar op den 2den daaropvolgende antwoord daarop zal gegeeven worden.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal of voornoemd. NUBOER.

Publieke Inschryving.

Curaçao den 24sten April 1818.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyn Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde &c. &c. &c.

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De inleevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Vrydag den primo Mei 1818, 's middags ten 12 uuren aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornd.

Antwoord op dezelve ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden op den dag daaropvolgende.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal of voornoemd. NUBOER.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

AEROSTATION.

A Narrative of the Aerial Voyage of Mr. W. Sadler, across the Irish Channel, from Portobello Barracks, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, on Tuesday, July 22, 1817.

We do not think this extraordinary voyage has received enough of public attention. The renewal of the Hebeas Corpus Suspention and other political matters, about the period it was performed, were the wondres of the day; and an excursion, singularly curious to Sience, was passed over as silently and rapidly as the young Aeronant himself passed over the Channel. We deem it worthy a niche in our Temple.

It may be remembered that Mr. Sadler, sen. made a similar attempt in October, 1812; and though it was believed at the time he might have made the coast of Cumberland or Scotland, yet in his endeavour to steer a course for Lancashire, the winter night overtook him, and having dropped into the sea, he was providently rescued by a fishing vessel from a watery grave. The narrative of this bold adventure, published soon after, is extremely interesting, though written in a style of *inflation*, not out of unison with a balloon story. It is perhaps the fault of these narratives, that they do not enter sufficiently into the minute philosophical detail of natural appearances, and of the indications given by the instruments with which the car is furnished; that they are rather descriptive than scientific. It may indeed be fairly urged in their defence, that the object of the attempt was not atmospheric or other experiments, but simply to try, by the use of gas and ballast, to fall in with, and take advantage of currents of air, so skilfully as to be wafted to a proposed destination. In the latter case this was fully accomplished, and its accomplishment forms an era in the annals of Aerostation, more surprising than that of de Rozier which the Poet so beautifully paints:

So on the cloudless air the intrepid Gaul.
Launched the vast concave of his floating ball
Journing on high, the silken castle glides,
Bright as a meteor through the azure tides;
O'er towns, and towers, and temples, wings its way,
Or mounts sublime and gilds the vault of day.
Silent with upturned eyes unbreathing crowds
Pursue the floating wonder to the clouds;
And flushed with transport, or benumbed with fear,
Watch, as it rises, the diminished sphere.
Now less and less, and now a speck is seen;
And now the fleeting race obtrudes between.
The calm philosopher in ether sails,
Views broader stars and breathes in purer gales;
Sees like a map in many a waving line,
Round earth's blue plains her lucid waters shine,
Sees at his feet the forky lightnings glow,
And hears innocuous thunders roar below.

Interesting, as it should seem the cool intrepidity of his father, and unmoved by the perils of his preceding expedition, Mr. Windham Sadler chose a more auspicious season; and all the requisite preparations being made, ascended from Portobello Barracks, near Dublin, at 27 minutes past one o'clock, p. m. on Tuesday the 22d day of July last. The balloon, the narrative says, was comparatively small, but its specific dimensions are not mentioned. The design being to cross the Channal as directly and quickly as possible, it was prudently determined by the Aeronaut to keep as entirely in the lower regions of the air as he could, thereby avoiding the loss of time in ascending and descending, as well as the expenditure of the gas. The ascent was fine, with a light wind from the W. S. W. which in a few minutes raised the traveller to a height, whence the glorious landscape below was visible in all the sublime variety of land and sea, hill and vally, city and hamlet, together with winding coast and promontories, and in particular, the Wicklow mountains, forming altogether a panorama, of the grandeur of which we may imagine something, but must take an aerial voyage fully to comprehend.—This was, however, but a glimpse; a congregation of vaporous clouds soon obscured the voyager from every eye, and all the world from his eye.

The sensation of cold on entering this cloud, caused Mr. Sadler to put on some additional clothing; and finding, from the distention of the balloon, that his elevation was greater than he intended, he opened the valve, and threw out some pieces of paper, which, as they appeared to recede, indicated a continued ascent, notwithstanding this expedient, and he speedily soared above the cloud and reached a clearer atmosphere. Here the balloon seemed to remain stationary for above two minutes—occasional glimpses of the terrene were caught through the rolling masses of vapour, the report of guns were heard, and the balloon now descending as rapidly as it had risen, a few minutes past two o'clock it was found to be perpendicular over the hill of Howth, so that very small progress indeed had been made during the forty-five minutes which had already elapsed.

Not discouraged, Mr. Sadler threw out about 40lb. of ballast, again ascended, passed over Howth, to the right of Ireland's Eye, and kept in the same direction till 23 minutes after 2, when he reached a second current of air from the W. N. W. and was, borne at within 11 minutes to 3, completely clear of the eastern extremity of the hill.

We now follow his own narrative:—

"My elevation was at this time about two miles and a half, the thermometer, standing at 38, when, on a sudden, I was enveloped in a snow shower, the effect of which, as the sunbeem glanced on the descending flakes, was brilliant beyond description; it was, however, but of short duration, and speedily clearing away, I again enjoyed a serene atmosphere, and distinctly traced the indented coast from the North of Dublin, towards Drogheda and Newry, and on the South ward, that rounding from Bray Head towards Wexford.

"In the midst, however, of the varied and attractive prospect, none was more anxiously looked for than the Welsh coast, the immediate object of my destination, and at length this was added to my other gratifications, as at five minutes past three, I caught the first glimpse of the lofty mountain tops of the Principality—my anxiety being removed, and my spirits raised by the view, I now partook of some refreshment, and here, although at no very great altitude, perceived a phenomenon, which I had never before observed, and which affected me even to a degree of extreme uneasiness, namely, that as the sun shone upon the car, the parts of my body immediately exposed to its influence were warm, almost to oppression, while the extremities endured the contrary sensation of the most rigorous cold. The thermometer, in the shade, stood at 37, but exposed to the sun it rose to 75.

"Having refreshed myself, and holding the object of my destination full in view, my chief care was now to make the course as direct as possible, and for that purpose to keep the balloon steadily in the current of air which was rapidly wafting me to the coast of Wales, and rapidly wafting me to the southward of Holyhead. To effect this, I frequently used the counteracting powers of the gas and ballast, and at intervals permitting small portions of the former to escape, or casting over a part of the latter, so as to keep the balloon at an equal altitude, by which means my course was a direct line across the Channel.

"Finding that every thing answered in the most perfect manner, my sensations arising not only from the prospect of ultimate success, but from my immediate situation, can better be conceived than conveyed by language—seated at ease and security in the middle regions of a calm and serene atmosphere, wafted with a rapid but unobserved motion over the broad expanse of the ocean, heaving its undulating billows far below me; enjoying at one glance the opposite shores of Ireland and Wales, with the entire circumference of the Isle of Man, attracted here and there by the gliding vessels, 21 of which in one fleet, formed a striking object as they directed their course to the northward: all combined, may convey some faint idea of the splendid view which spread itself in all directions around.

"At ten minutes past four, I could distinctly see the long projected shadow of the balloon passing over the surface of the waters, and at half past four discerned the moon, but with no other appearance than as seen from the earth on a clear day. Within 20 minutes of five I could still perceive the projecting point of Howth, on which the new Light-house, is erected, a circumstance, which I attributed to the situation in which I was placed, and that of the sun being in the West, bringing it more immediately under the lustre of its beams; at this time the sea presented a most splendid appearance, the sun still lighting with a purple tint its evening waves, which began to be a little agitated by the breeze, and which here and there breaking into foam, added to the interect of the scene.

"I could now obviously perceive that my course had been rapid, and my journey nearly accomplished, as at within ten minutes of six o'clock, I distinely saw the enclosures on the Island of Holyhead, and shortly after, the Pier at the town.

"Being now very near land, at 23 minutes past six I began to prepare for a descent, and for this purpose run out the grappling line putting the necessary loose articles in safety, and casting over the remainder, amongst others three [illegible] of which broke into a number of pieces before reaching the sea; the exact time of another in coming in contact with the water, was 29 seconds, an interval of time which will show that my elevation was not great, and that I had been enabled so to regulate the balloon as to preserve a given altitude, and to pursue a direct line.

"Within a quarter past seven o'clock I was a little to the southward of the Light house of Holyhead, and perceiving a suitable place on which to alight, I in a few minutes opened the valve, when the balloon descending, a current of air brought me at once within a short distance of the spot which I had selected, and the grappling iron touching the earth, the balloon remained stationary, at about twelve feet of the ground: the evening was serenely calm, and a number of persons having assembled to aid me at the moment of my descent, it was effected in a manner the most successful; the machine being perfectly poised, and the quantity of gas expelled so accurate, that the weight of the [illegible] prevented it rising, and the [illegible] buoyancy of the balloon kept it floating from the ground; so that permitting more gas to escape, the car gently touched the earth, and at [illegible] minutes past 7 o'clock I landed on the shores of Wales, the first Aeronaut who accomplished the passage of the Irish Channel."

Our intention being rather to preserve the memorial of this extraordinary undertaking, than to enter into any philosophical inquiries to which it so naturally leads, we shall merely notice the important proof it affords of the possibility of directing a balloon through the air in a certain degree at least, towards a given point. When so much has been done in finding currents, by ascending and descending till those required were met with, it is evident, that if any lateral motion could be communicated to the machine, not only would the chance of obtaining auspicious breezes be increased by the extended range in space, but even in currents partially adverse a counteracting impulse, like the steering and tacking of a ship, might produce a wonderful effect. Blanchard affirms his oars were of little use, but Robert and Hullin, who ascended at Paris, assert that they were enabled, by the use of two oars, to deviate no less than 22 degrees from the direction of the wind.

It may appear absurd to some persons; but when we consider the infancy of this science, and the extraordinary discoveries made and making with respect to chemical agents, we confess we are not without hopes of seeing, in our own time, such improvements in the art of navigating the air, as being expressed at this moment might expose us to ridicule. It would be a delightful thing, if it could be effected, to travel so easily at the rate of 50 miles an hour, wherever one wished to go; with a jesting companion at our elbow, "to have a gentleman order his balloon at 11 o'clock at Hyde Park Corner, intending to visit a friend to dinner at five in Prince's street, Edinburgh!"

But when we reflect on the many important natural phenomena in the investigation and solution of which aerostation is calculated to form so conspicuous an Agent, it is not too much to hope, that it may be prosecuted with the zeal and enthusiasm it merits. To the Messrs. Sadlers science is much indebted for their exertions, and it is a pity that enlarged public encouragement has not more amply aided their individual labours.

Retort Courteous.—When the British under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the first Lieutenant of the Revenge, on going round to see that all hands were at their quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude in an English sailor exciting his surprise and curiosity, he went and asked if the man was afraid. "Afraid!" answered the honest tar, with a countenance expressive of the utmost disdain; "No! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as the prize money—the greatest part among the officers."

SUPPLEMENT.

CURACAO, 25th *APRIL*, 1818.

We have received, by way of St. Thomas, London papers to the 3d of February, from which we have made a few extracts. The report of Lord Cochrane having left England for South America, turns out as we suspected, to be an unfounded falsehood, as our Readers will perceive he was present at a public meeting held at the Crown and Anchor tavern in London on the 2d of last month.

A letter from St. Thomas of the 1st *instant says—"We had an arrival of a ship a few days ago, with a number of English officers on board, to join the Independents on the Main."*

His Britannic Majesty's brig Pelican, Captain Curzon, arrived here on Tuesday evening from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. Next morning the Pelican fired a salute, which was returned from His Majesty's frigate Eurydice, and in the evening she proceeded for Jamaica.

The vessels which sailed from this port under convoy of the Government schooner Dolphin, arrived at Puerto Cabello on Tuesday morning.

By the Pelican we received an official account in manuscript, of an action which took place at Tisnados on the 17th instant, in which the Patriots are stated to have been defeated with great loss. Surely some of the Saints must watch over the Spanish soldiers, as we find that in every engagement they perform miracles, killing, wounding, and routing hundreas of the insurgents, with the trite loss of three or four men. These accounts remind us of the victories of Bonaparte, in which ten or more enemies were killed for every Frenchman.

It is stated that there is plenty of produce both in Valencia and Caracas, but which can not be brought down to the coast for want of mules, which we suppose must be employed with the army, and in consequence the rate of hire has considerably advanced.

We learn, by an arrival from Porto Rico, that two Spanish men of war, a brig and a ship, arrived at Aguadilla on the 11*th instant, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz; and also, that a felucha, from Vera Cruz, bound to La Guayra with specie, arrived there on the* 10*th, and had a very narrow escape from capture by two privateers, which had been cruizing daily off that port, but had just gone out of sight as the felucha approached the harbour.*

A vessel from Aguadilla bound to this island, under the Dutch flag, with a cargo of tobacco and coffee, has been captured by the above privateers, and the crew sent into Aguadilla.

Extract of a letter dated Aruba, 16th April.

"We arrived here yesterday from Jaquemel, and will sail to-morrow for Maracaybo. President Petion of Hayti is dead, and General Boye elected in his stead. Samana is taken by the Patriots, headed by Commodore Aury."

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, April 14.

"Brion is in this neighbourhood, it is report with ten sail, and many cruizers are between this and the City of St. Domingo."

Official Dispatch from General Morillo to the Commandant of Puerto Cabello.

Colonel Don Rafael Lopez with the column under his command, surprised early in the morning of the 17th instant the rebel Bolivar, who with 700 cavalry and 350 infantry was posted near San Jose de Tisnados, and put him to flight, with the loss of 400 men killed, and a number of prisoners, which continued to encrease even after the conclusion of the battle. Among the slain are several chiefs and officers besides the *whole* infantry. One of them is supposed to be the insurgent General Torres, as he was seen pursued by two of our men. In the number of the killed are likewise Silbestre Palacios, a Spaniard, lately from the Peninsula, aid-de-camp and colleague of Bolivar & Capellan Friar Jose Prado, of the order of San Francisco; Commandant Navarro, and others not yet ascertained, it being doubtful whether Bolivar himself has not met the same fate, for as the action took place before day light, the massacre was indeterminate. The fugitives were pursued for a long time, in which operation all those were killed or made prisoners, who could be overtaken. Upwards of twenty loads of ammunition, a multitude of horses two colours, *lanches and other fire arms*,* have been taken from the enemy. Our loss amounts to only 5 or 6 men, among whom is the brave and worthy Colonel Don Raphael Lopez, whose death is irreparable.

All of which I communicate to you for your information and satisfaction, and in order that you may impart the same to the faithful Inhabitants of the place.

God preserve you many years.

Head-quarters, Valencia. April 19, 1818.

PABLO MORILLO.

Señor D. Manuel Carmona,
Commandant of Puerto Cabello.

* This is literally translated from the original.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

January 30.—Letters from Vienna mention, that an Imperial Ordinance will shortly appear, conferring upon the son of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, the title of highness, and the name of the Duke of Modlin. It is added, he will be assigned the first rank after the Princes of the Imperial Family.

February 2.—A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning. An article from Copenhagen states, as an indication of reviving confidence in Denmark, that the rate of discount which was at twenty and twenty-five per cent. is now as low as eight, and that money was easily to be had upon good landed security.

The marriage of the Duke of Cambridge, it seems, according to an article from Hanover, is decidedly fixed for the 24th of this month.

On Saturday both Houses of Parliament met. In the Lords, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the bill for repealing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The Russian squadron, having been detained so long by contrary winds, are renewing their stock of provisions a second time.

February 3.—Yesterday the metropolis and the country were disgraced by another of those meetings where men of desperate principles assemble to disgorge their foul and desperate doctrines. Sir F. Burdett was in the chair supported by a mob of *tried* patriots, namely, Lord Cochrane, Wooler, and Gale Jones, and an assortment of public characters from most of the goals in England. The object of the meeting was to raise a subscription for the innocent and persecuted gentlemen, who were actively engaged about a twelvemonth ago, in preparing a better order of things for this unhappy nation.

Dover, January 29.—His grace the Duke of Wellington arrived this afternoon, and embarked on board his Majesty's packet the Lord Duncan, Captain Hamilton, which sailed immediately for Calais, under a salute from the heights.

Dover, Feb. 1.—It blew a perfect hurricane all this morning, and the harbour was in consequence much choked with shingle, but cleared in a great measure this afternoon by the running of the sluices, and the vessels that were obliged to run for the Downs, will now be able to get in.

Ramsgate, Feb. 1.—It has blown a heavy gale all the morning, but is now quite fine.—Upwards of 14 sail have come in for shelter, with the loss of cables, anchors, &c.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, January 28.—Interesting details have just transpired in the Salons of Paris, and I cannot help thinking, from the sources through which they are circulated, that they are entitled to more than common attention. The Duke of Wellington did not reach Paris last night. His Grace is expected to morrow at latest, when, after the signature of the Treaties stipulating the evacuation of the foreign armies from the French territory, and the finel settlement of the foreign reclamations (of which all the leading points are agreed on), resolutions of the Allied Powers to the following purport will be officially promulgated.

"When the different corps d'armez withdraw from France, certain portions of each of them are to be directed to Frankfort, which position is fixed on as the central point for the great European Army. This blended force is destined to maintain the tranquillity of Europe, and to form a reciprocal guarantee for its respective Sovereigns. The Generalissimo is to be chosen annually after the consolidation of this plan, which differs little from that conceived by Henry IV."

Such are the outlines of a political conception which is to hold in closer bonds of amity the great European family. There are not however wanting persons who already view it with distrust, as hostile to the liberal opinions of the age; but methinks it is little adviseable to form a precipitate judgement without a corrector knowlede of the subject.

Count Lanjuirnais has announced his intention of moving the recal of such Frenchmen banished without trail as choose to submit to the sentence of a Court of Justice.

Brussels, January 28.—For some days past a number of soldiers, dismissed from the English service, have passed through this city: they are for the most part Germans, who have been landed at Ostend, and are returning to their own homes.

Brussels, January 29.—The Directors of the trade of the Levant, and of the Navigation of the Mediterranean, have just announced, according to a letter from his Majesty's Consul, at Gibralter, dated Dec. 31, the vice admiral Van Braam, who is at Mahon with his squadron, has received orders to send some vessels to cruize between Cape St. Vincent and Cadiz, in order, if necessary, to protect our flag against the insults of the insurgent privateers.

Frankfort, Jan. 22.—The fate of Count Las Casas is at length decided. Since his arrival in this city, he has been constantly guarded by a Prussian Commissioner; he is now going to be placed under the protection of Austria, which grants him an asylum in its dominions; but his health has suffered so much, that he is not only unable to travel, but even his life is thought to be in danger; all the enquiries that have been made have not led to the discovery of the least ground for reproach against M. Las Casas. The uneasiness which his appearance in Europe has excited, is explained by the very name of the man whose friend he openly professes himself to be, and who, like Hannibal, will not cease to inspire alarm, till he ceases to exist.

It has been thought proper on the Continent to shew the more rigour towards M. Las Casas, as the British Government was severe in the reception it gave him when he lannded from St. Helena; it was to be supposed that such rigorous measures indicated a culpability that was very well proved. It seems, however, that his attachment to Napoleon is entirely personal, and wholly independent of political reasons. It is affirmed that M. Las Casas greatly desires to return to England, notwithstanding the bad reception he met with in that country, in order to be able to plead the cause of his friend, and to obtain for him a milder treatment in the country where he is to terminate his days.

Hanover, January 19.—The Princess Augusta, the intended bride of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, employs part of her time in perfecting herself in the English language. His Royal Highness the Duke left this city yesterday for Cassel, attended by General Von Tinh, and Counsellor Von Campen.

Constantinople, December 10.—Though the new Dey of Algiers, Sid Amar Pacha, was chosen without the previous approbation of the Porte, and raised to that dignity by rebels, it appears, that he will receive the usual investiture from the Sultan of the customary presents, namely, the honorary sabre and pelisse, are preparing for him.

Paris Jan. 30.—The latest intelligence from Spain informs us, "that the Algerines have now no fewer than nine armed vessels in full cruise in the Mediterranean; and near the entrance of the Streights, two polacres, two xebecks, and a corvette. Several Spanish prizes, taken by Insurgent privateers off Cadiz and on the coast of Portugal, have been sold at Gibraltar!"

Madrid, Jan. 14.—The Infanta Maria Louisa Isabella, daughter of their Majesteis, died on the 9th of this month, at midnight. She was of a very weak constitution. The body of this young Princess, four months and a half old, was carried to the Escurial, the place of interment of our Sovereigns.

The *accouchement* of the Infanta Donna Francisca de Assisa is expected every moment.

Although we have intelligence from the Havannah down to the 20th of October, that from Mexico which we have to day given officially, does not reach further down that the 16th of July last. The dispatches from the Viceroy of the latter date, contain the details of the first action against Mina, at Peotillos. There is a talk again of an amnesty in favour of Spaniards who have fled to foreign countries on account of political opinions.

We have received, by way of St. Thomas, London papers to the 3d of February, from which we have made a few extracts. The report of Lord Cochrane having left England for South America, turns out as we suspected, to be an unfounded falsehood, as our readers will perceive he was present at a public meeting held at the Crown and Anchor tavern in London on the 2d of last month.

A letter from St. Thomas of the 1st instant says—"We had an arrival of a ship a few days ago, with a number of English officers on board, to join the Independents on the Main."

His Britannic Majesty's brig Pelican, Captain Carter, arrived here on Tuesday evening from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. Next morning the Pelican fired a salute, which was returned from His Majesty's frigate Hyperion, and in the evening she proceeded for Jamaica.

The vessels which sailed from this port under convoy of the Government schooner Dolphin, arrived at Puerto Cabello on Tuesday morning.

By the Pelican we received an official account in manuscript of an action which took place at Tinaquillo on the 17th instant, in which the Patriots are stated to have been defeated with great loss. Surely some of the Patriots must march over the Spanish soldiers, as we find that in every engagement they perform wonders, killing, wounding, and routing hundreds of the Insurgents, with the trifling loss of three or four men. These accounts remind us of the victories of Bonaparte, in which ten or more enemies were killed for every Frenchman.

It is stated that there is plenty of produce both in Valencia and Caracas, but which cannot be brought down to the coast for want of mules, which we suppose must be employed with the army, and in consequence the rate of Exchange has considerably advanced.

We learn, by an arrival from Porto Rico, that two Spanish men of war, a brig and a ship, arrived at Aguadilla on the 11th instant, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz; and also, that a Felucha, from Vera Cruz, bound to La Guayra with specie, arrived there on the 10th, and had a very narrow escape from capture by two privateers, which had been cruizing early off that port, and had captured part of [illegible] ... the [illegible] of the harbour.

A vessel [illegible] bound to this island, under the Danish flag, with a cargo of tobacco and coffee, has been captured by the above privateers, and the crew sent into Aguadilla.

Extract of a letter dated Aruba, 18th April.

"We arrived here yesterday from Jacquemel, and will sail to-morrow for [illegible]. President Petion of Hayti is dead, and General Boyer elected in his stead. Samana is taken by the Patriots, headed by Commodore Aury."

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, April 14.

"Brion is in this neighbourhood, it is reported, with ten sail, and many cruizers are between this and the City of St. Domingo."

Official Dispatch from General Morillo to the Commandant of Puerto Cabello.

Colonel Don Rafael Lopez, with the column under his command, surprised early in the morning of the 17th instant the rebel Bolivar, who with 700 cavalry and 500 infantry was posted near San Jose de Tiznados, and put him to flight, with the loss of 400 men killed, and a number of prisoners, which continued to increase even after the conclusion of the battle. Among the slain are several chiefs and officers besides the whole infantry. One of them is supposed to be the insurgent General Torres, as he was seen pursued by two of our men. In the number of the killed are likewise Sr. [illegible] Palacios, a Spaniard, lately from the Peninsula, aid-de-camp and relation of Bolivar; Capellan Friar Jose Prado, of the order of San Francisco; Commandant Navarro, and others not yet ascertained, it being doubtful whether Bolivar himself has not met the same fate, for as the action took place before day light, the massacre was indeterminate. The fugitives were pursued for a long time, in which operation all those were killed or made prisoners who could be overtaken. Upwards of twenty loads of ammunition, a multitude of arms, [illegible] colours, lances, and other fire arms, have been taken from the enemy. Our loss amounts to only 5 or 6 men, among whom is the brave and worthy Colonel Don Raphael Lopez, whose death is irreparable.

All of which I communicate to you for your information and satisfaction, and in order that

God preserve you many years.
Head quarters, Valencia, April 19, 1818.
PABLO MORILLO.

Señor D. Manuel Carmona,
Commandant of Puerto Cabello.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

January 30.—Letters from Vienna mention, that an Imperial Ordinance will shortly appear, conferring upon the son of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, the title of Highness, and the name of the Duke of Modlin. It is added, that he will be assigned the first rank after the Princes of the Imperial Family.

February 2.—A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning. An article from Copenhagen states, as an indication of reviving confidence in Denmark, that the rate of Exchange, which was at twenty and twenty-five per cent, is now as low as eight, and that money was easily to be had upon good landed security.

The marriage of the Duke of Clarence, it seems, according to an article from Hanover, is decidedly fixed for the 20th of this month.

On Saturday both Houses of Parliament met. In the Lords, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the bill for repealing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The Russian squadron, having been detained so long by contrary winds, are receiving their stock of provisions a second time.

February 3.—Yesterday the metropolis and the country were agitated by another of those meetings where men of desperate principles assemble to disperse their faith and depravating doctrines. Sir F. Burdett was in the chair, supported by a mob of trifling politicians, namely, Lord Cochrane, Waddington, and Gale Jones, and an assortment of other characters from most of the streets in England. The object of the meeting was to raise a subscription for the distressed and persecuted gentlemen who were actively engaged about a twelvemonth ago in promoting a better order of things for this unhappy realm.

Dover, January [illegible]—His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived this afternoon, and embarked on board His Majesty's packet, the Lord Duncan, Captain Hamilton, which sailed immediately for Calais, under a salute from the heights.

Dover, Feb. 1.—It blew a perfect hurricane [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] accompanied with strong [illegible] [illegible] this afternoon by the sun[illegible] of the [illegible] the vessels that were obliged to [illegible] Downs, will now be able [illegible].

Ramsgate, Feb. 1.—It has blown a heavy gale all the morning, but is now quite fine.—Upwards of 16 sail have come in for shelter, with the loss of cables, anchors, &c.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, January 28.—Interesting details have just transpired in the Salons of Paris, and I cannot help thinking, from the sources through which they are circulated, that they are entitled to more than common attention. The Duke of Wellington did not reach Paris last night. His Grace is expected to-morrow at latest, when, after the signature of the Treaty, stipulating the evacuation of the foreign armies from the French territory, and the final settlement of the foreign reclamations (of which all the leading points are agreed on), resolutions of the Allied Powers to the following purport will be officially promulgated:

"When the different corps d'armée withdraw from France, certain portions of each of them are to be directed to Frankfort, which place is fixed on as the central point for the great European Army. This blended force is destined to maintain the tranquillity of Europe, and to form a reciprocal guarantee for its respective Sovereigns. The Generalissimo is to be chosen annually after the consolidation of this plan, which differs little from that conceived by Henry IV."

Such are the outlines of a political correspondence which is to hold in closer bonds of amity the great European family. There are not however wanting persons who already view it with distrust, as hostile to the liberal opinions of the age; but methinks it is little reasonable to form a precipitate judgement without a correct knowledge of the subject.

Count Lanjuinais has announced his intention of moving that the French men [illegible] without trial as chosen to submit to the sentence of a Court of Justice.

Brussels, January 28.—For some days past a number of soldiers, dismissed from the En-

Bucharest, January 23.—[illegible] trade [illegible] the Levant, and [illegible] the Mediterranean, have just announced, according to a letter from [illegible] at Gibraltar, dated Dec. 21, [illegible] Van Braam, who is at [illegible] with his squadron, has received orders [illegible] to cruise between Cape St. Vincent and [illegible] in order, if necessary, [illegible] against the insults of the [illegible] private[illegible].

Frankfort, Jan. 22.—[illegible] of Count Cassa[illegible] much decried [illegible] in this city, [illegible] been constantly guard[illegible] a Prussian Commissioner, [illegible] now go[illegible] be placed under the protection of Austria [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] of Caesar, as the British [illegible] was a [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] was to Bonaparte that rigorous measures indicate [illegible] they well proved. [illegible] that his attachment to Napoleon is all personal, and wholly [illegible] of political reasons. It is affirmed that [illegible] greatly desires to return [illegible] immediately he had reception [illegible] within [illegible] country, in order to be able to plead the [illegible] of his friend, and to obtain for him a [illegible] treatment in the country where he is to [illegible] [illegible] his days.

Hanover, January 10.—The Princess A[illegible], the [illegible] bride of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, employs part of [illegible] time in perfecting herself in the English language. His Royal Highness the Duke [illegible] day for Cassel, attended by [illegible] and Counsellor Von [illegible].

Constantinople, December 12.—The new Dey of Algiers [illegible] chosen without the previous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appears that he will [illegible] the Sultan [illegible] sent, namely, the usual presents and [illegible] [illegible] for him.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The latest intelligence from Spain informs us, that the Algerines have now no fewer than nine armed vessels cruising in the Mediterranean; and near the entrance of the Straights, two polaccas, xebecks, and a corvette. Several prizes, taken by Insurgent privateers, [illegible] and on the coast of Portugal, have been [illegible] Gibraltar.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—The Infanta Maria Isabel, daughter of their Majesties, died the 9th of this month, at midnight. She [illegible] of a very weak constitution. The body of the young Princess, four months old, was [illegible] carried to the Escurial, the place of [illegible] of our Sovereigns.

The accouchement of the Infanta [illegible] Francisca de Assisa is expected every [illegible].

Although we have intelligence from the [illegible] down to the 20th of October, that [illegible] Mexico which we have to-day given, [illegible] does not reach further down than the [illegible] July last. The dispatches from the [illegible] of the latter date, contain the details [illegible] first action against Mina, at Peotillos. [illegible] is totally again of an amnesty in favour of [illegible] who have fled to foreign countries on account of political opinions.

[illegible] Curaçao den 25 ten April 18[illegible]

ALLE de gene die voor tinnen [illegible] laatst het Fregat Schip S[illegible] J. M. Jeltes, worden verzocht [illegible] ingen in te leveren voor primo May, ten [illegible] van de ondergeteekenden. Zullende [illegible] gebrek daar van, hen de consequentien [illegible] naar Amsterdam [illegible].

BING & [illegible]

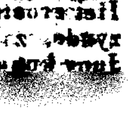
Curaçao den 25 ten April 18[illegible]

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Het snel zeilend Fregat Schip [illegible]

ZEEMEEUW,



Kapt. J. H. [illegible]

Het grootste gedeelte der lading [illegible] zynde, zal die vaarding waarschynlyk [illegible] kort [illegible].